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Exploring trends in Canadian gambling research: Publication alignment with the Conceptual Framework of Harmful Gambling

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Disclosure of potential conflict of interest

- → Margo Hilbrecht:
 - I have no potential conflicts of interest for my presentation.
- → David Baxter:
 - I have no potential conflicts of interest. I am currently funded by an AGRI graduate scholarship, and I was previously an employee of Greo.

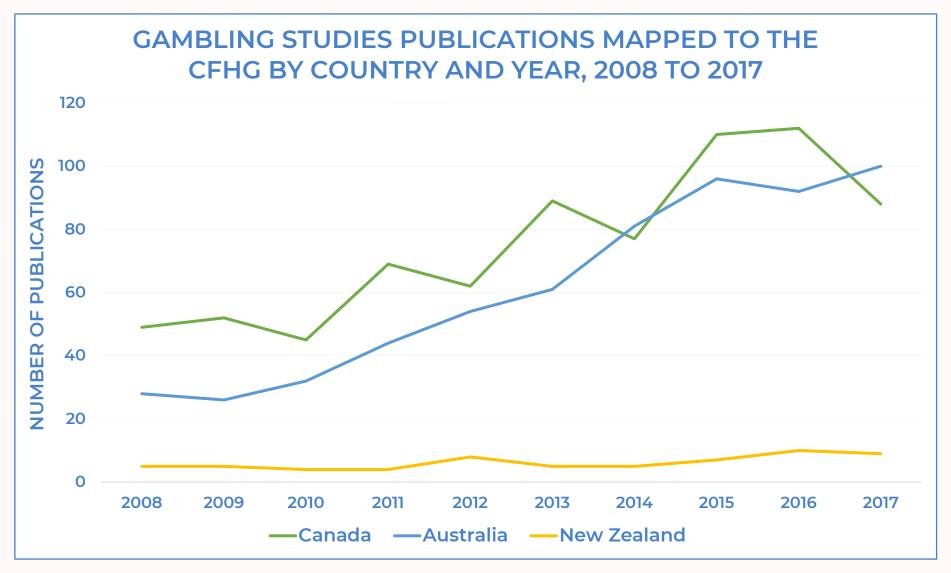
Transparency statement

- → Greo is a not-for-profit that works with organizations and researchers to mobilize research across the health and wellbeing sectors, including safer gambling and harm reduction.
- → Greo acts as an independent third-party to manage research initiatives with a focus on integrity and intellectual freedom of researchers. Greo also delivers knowledge translation services and has received funds in the last three years from:
 - Within Canada Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-term Care, social responsibility arms of Canadian crown corporations with conduct and manage responsibilities, non-profits and charities, and post-secondary institutions
 - Internationally New Zealand Ministry of Health, Regulatory settlement funds (Great Britain), third-sector charities (Great Britain)

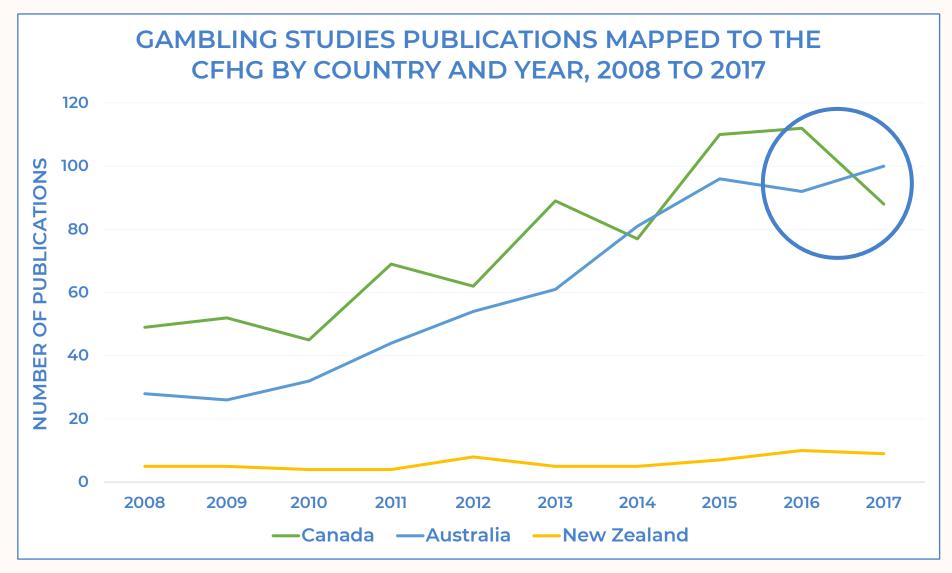
Background to the study

Exploring gambling studies literature

- → Conceptual Framework of Harmful Gambling (CFHG) as an organizing framework for Greo's Evidence Centre
- → Learnings from an earlier bibliometric study (Baxter, Hilbrecht & Wheaton, 2019):
 - 2008 2017 alignment with Conceptual Framework of Harmful Gambling (CHFG) comparing Canada, Australia, and New Zealand
 - Notable international differences in the balance of publications
 - Jurisdictional policy and regulation reflected in factor coverage
- → Why we are extending this research



Baxter DG, Hilbrecht M, Wheaton CTJ. A mapping review of research on gambling harm in three regulatory environments. Harm Reduction Journal. 2019;16(1):12



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Study Overview

The present study

- → Increased focus internationally on gambling as a public health issue
- → A public health approach considers multiple factors external to the individual, and the full risk spectrum
- → Requires a body of evidence with the strengths and understandings of multiple disciplines
 - → Inform new understandings of harmful gambling and its association with a range of individual, social, and economic inequalities
- → The Conceptual Framework of Harmful Gambling (CFHG) can be used to organize evidence to identify literature aligned with public health and medical models of gambling policy

Models of gambling policy

Public Health Model

- → Emphasis on whole population
- → Well functioning community goal
- → Focus on behaviours and environment
- → Policy tools = regulation and social policy
- → Multiple government departments responsible
- → Bureaucrats are decision makers

Medical Model

- → Emphasis on problem gamblers
- → Effective treatment goal
- → Focus on pathologies
- → Policy tool = funding for treatment
- → Health department responsible
- → Health professionals are decision makers

Conceptual Framework of Harmful Gambling (CFHG)

An internationally relevant framework of factors that can lead to harmful gambling, coauthored by an international panel of experts

- → 1st ed. 2013 Commissioned by OPGRC
- → 2nd ed. 2015, 3rd ed. 2018 Revisions led by Greo

Abbott, Max; Binde, Per; Clark, Luke; Hodgins, David; Johnson, Mark; Manitowabi, Darrel; Quilty, Lena; Spångberg, Jessika; Volberg, Rachel; Walker, Douglas; Williams, Robert. (2018). *Conceptual Framework of Harmful Gambling: An International Collaboration, 3rd Ed.* Gambling Research Exchange Ontario (GREO), Guelph, Ontario. https://doi.org/10.33684/CFHG3.en



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Conceptual Framework of Harmful Gambling:

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AN INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION,
THIRD EDITION

Sponsored by Gambling Research Exchange Ontario (GREO), Guelph, Ontario, Canada

NOVEMBER 2018



CFHG: structure



Canadian gambling studies research alignment with CFHG factors, 2008 to 2019

- → How has the volume of Canadian gambling research output aligned with CFHG factors changed over time?
- → What knowledge gaps exist for informing a public health approach to harmful gambling?
- → To what extent do publication venues favoured by Canadian researchers demonstrate a multidisciplinary approach?
- → How does Canada's research output and alignment with CFHG factors compare to other selected high-income nations?

Bibliometric analysis

- → Web of Science Core Collection searches plus manual retrieval
- → Inclusion criteria:
 - "gambl*" in the title, abstract, or keywords
 - Years: 2008 to 2019
 - At least one coauthor from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, or UK
- → Publication types: research articles, reviews, meeting abstracts, editorials, letters
- → Two coders, classify based on title and abstract (>90% inter-coder agreement)
- → Excluded articles not mappable to a CFHG factor

Study Results

IDENTIFICATION

SCREENING

ELIGIBILITY

INCLUDED

Records identified through Web Records included from Baxter et of Science database searches al. (2019) dataset (N = 1,424)(N = 2,030)**Records after duplicates** removed (N = 3,414)Records excluded (N = 165) Records screened (N = 3,414)(wrong document type, no UK author, or article not in English Articles excluded as out of scope Articles assessed for eligibility (N = 983)(N = 3,249)795: unrelated to gambling 188: related to gambling but unrelated to CFHG Articles included in Canada (n = 944), final dataset (N = 2,266) Australia (n = 769), UK (n = 467), NZ (n = 86)

Canada: sample characteristics (N = 944)

First author's affiliation by province

- → Ontario 41.0%
- → Quebec 23.2%
- → Alberta 15.9%
- → BC 10.7%
- \rightarrow Others 9.1%

Publication type

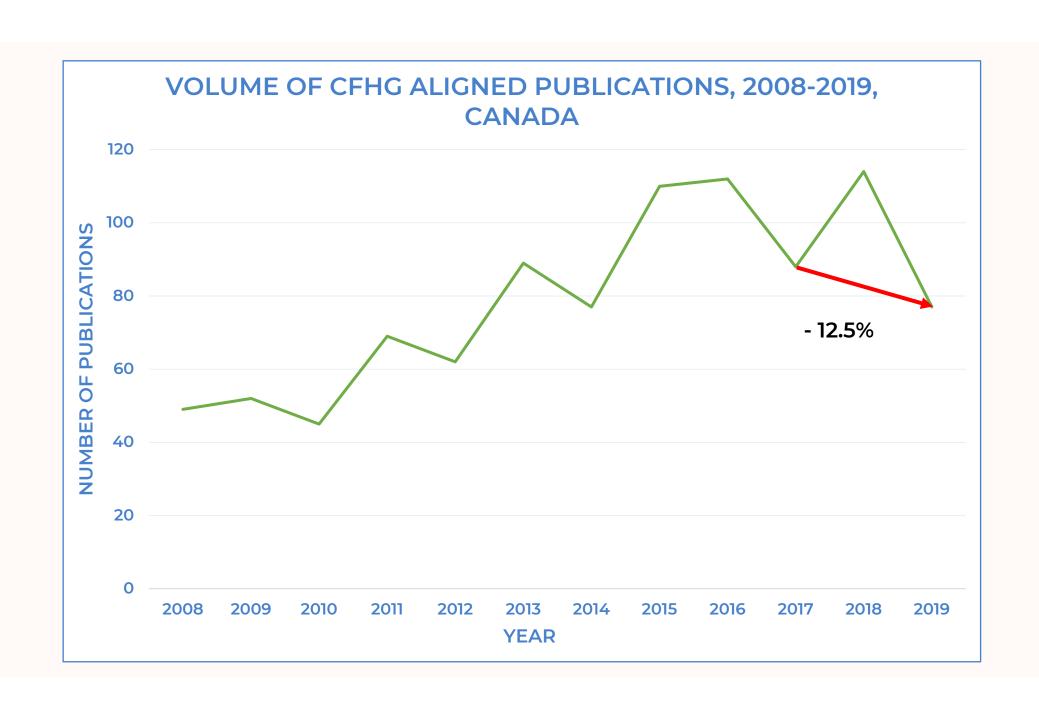
- → Research articles 83.6%
- → Meeting abstracts 6.5%
- → Reviews 6.3%
- → Editorial material 2.3%
- → Letters 1.4%

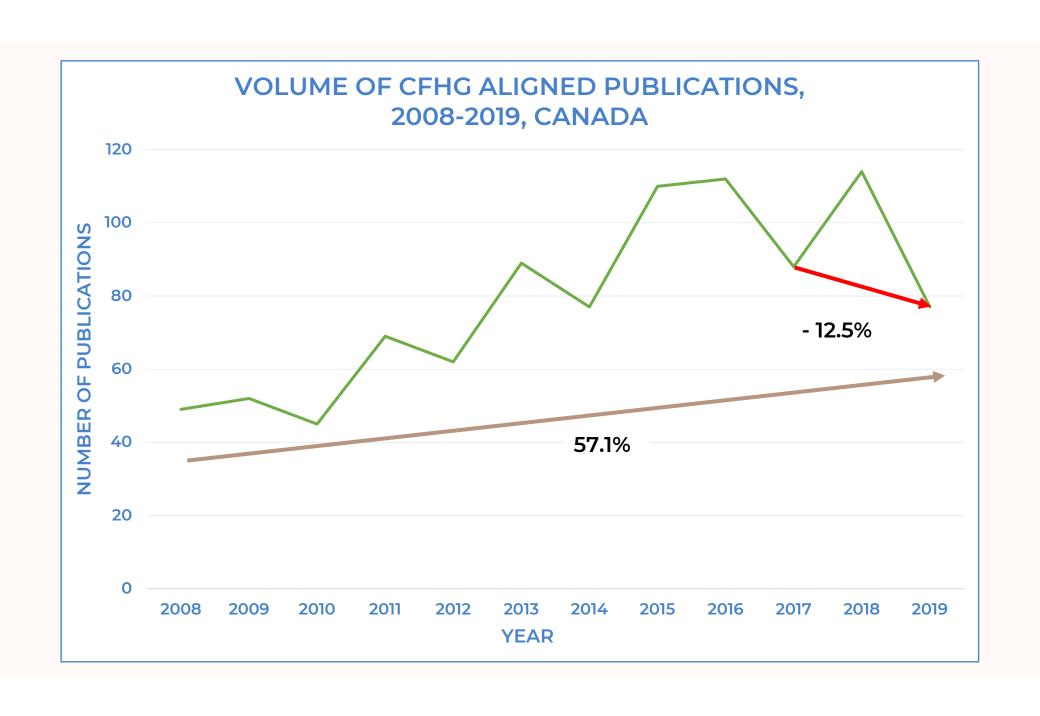
Journal titles (N = 247)

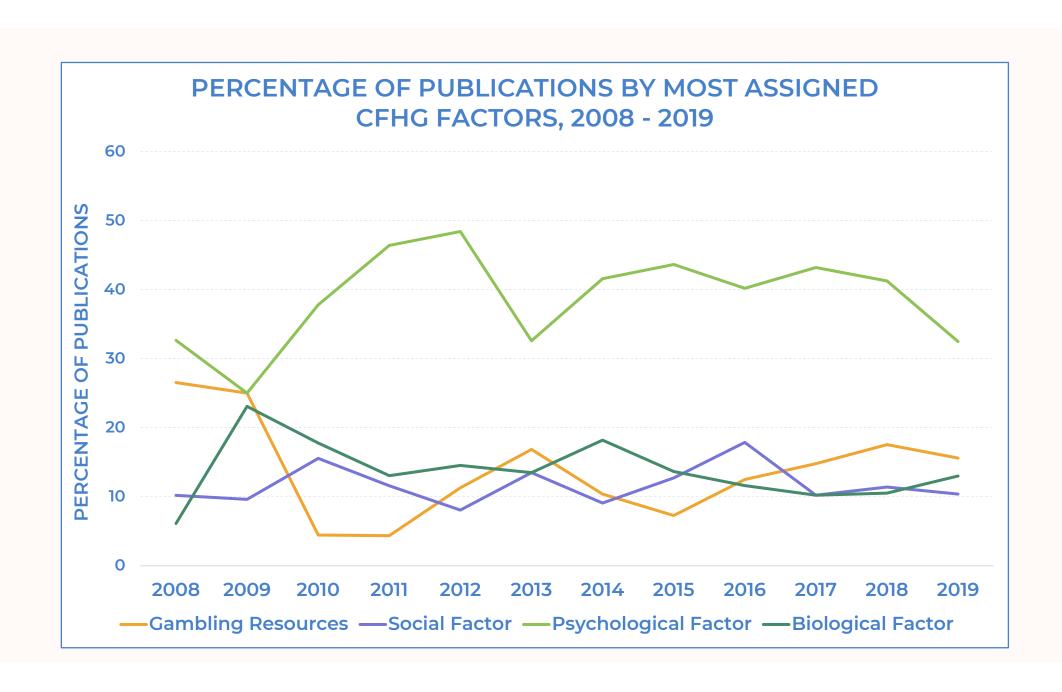
- → Three gambling studies journals = 34.6% (JGS, JGI, IGS)
- → Top 15 journals = 59.9% of publications

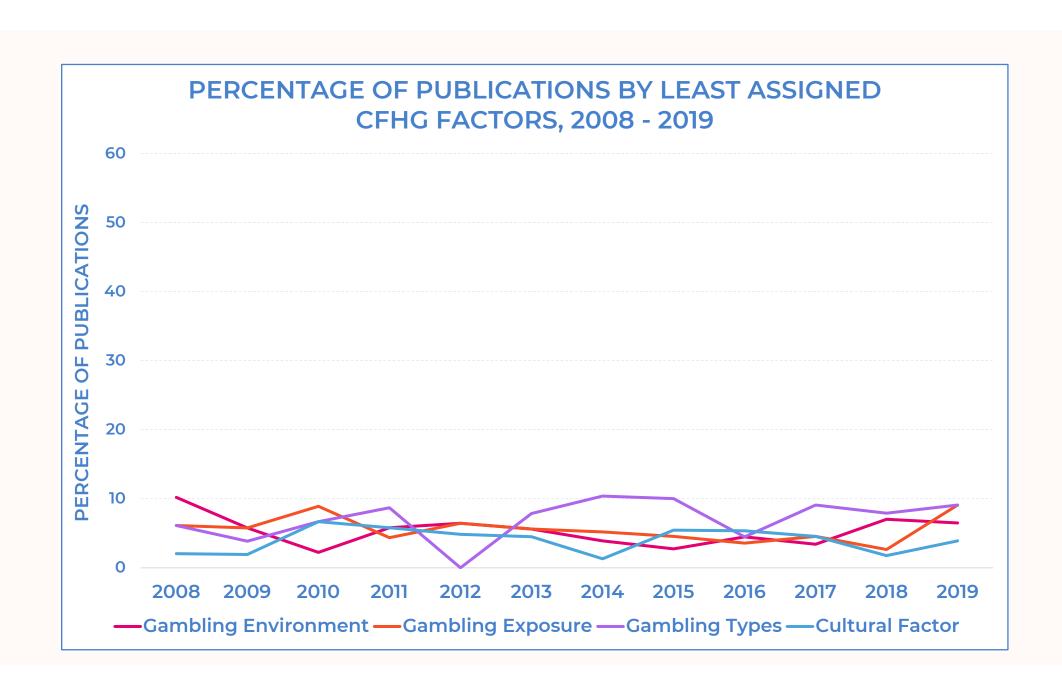
Subfactors

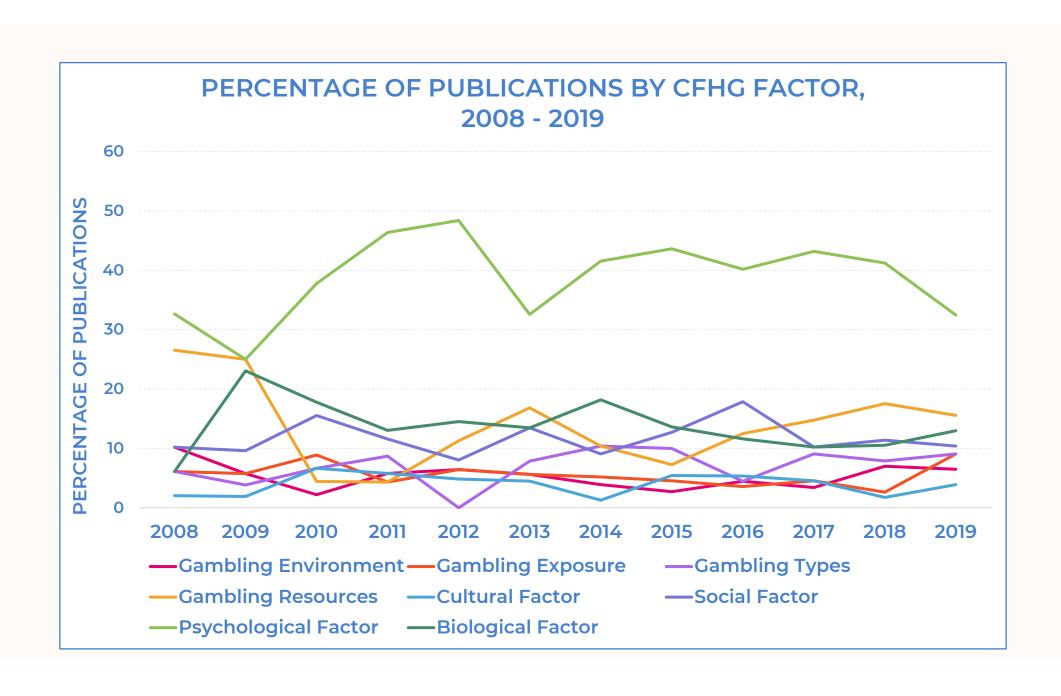
→ Assigned to 61.1% of publications











JOURNAL	ENVIRONMENT	EXPOSURE	TYPES	RESOURCES	SOCIAL	CULTURAL	PSYCHOLOGICAL	BIOLOGICAL
Journal of Gambling Studies	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Journal of Gambling Issues	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
International Gambling Studies	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Addiction	✓		✓					✓
Journal of Behavioral Addictions		✓			✓	√ *		
Gaming Law Review and Economics	✓					√ *		
Psychology of Addictive Behaviors				√ *			✓	
Neuropsychopharmacology								✓
Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology-Rev.Cdn.			✓					
Computers in Human Behavior				√ *				
Biological Psychiatry								✓
Psychophysiology								✓
Journal of Psychopharmacology								✓

^{*} Equal publication count

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Journal of Behavioral Addictions		✓			✓	√ *		
Gaming Law Review and Economics	✓					√ *		
Psychology of Addictive Behaviors				√ *			✓	
Neuropsychopharmacology								✓
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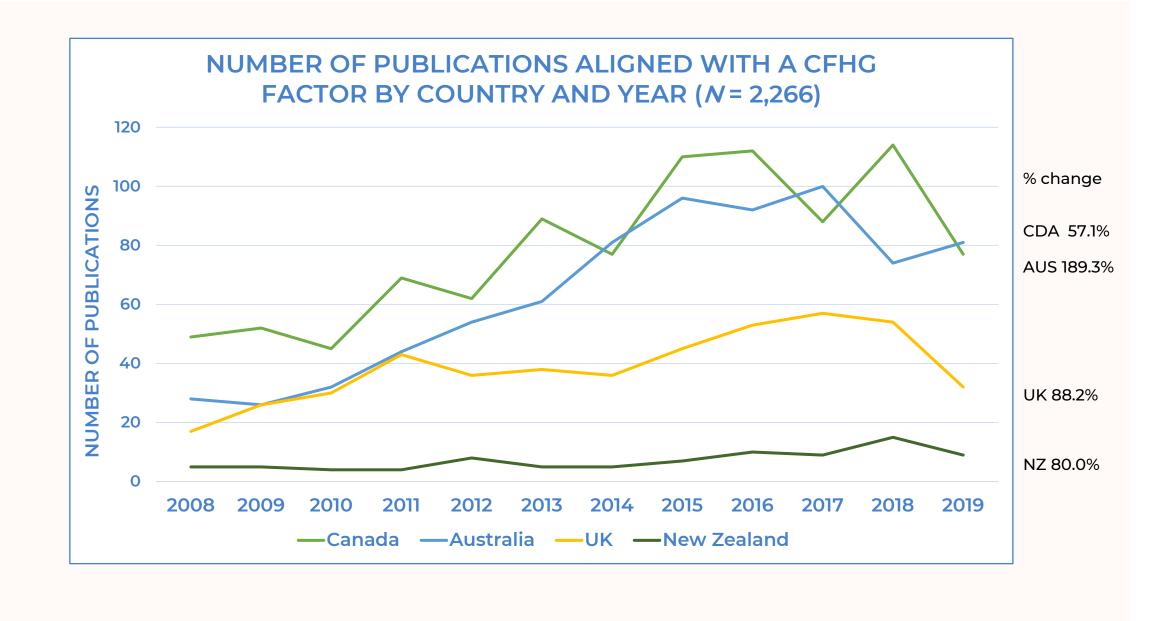
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Neuropsychopharmacology								✓
Canadian Journal of Experimental Psychology-Rev.Cdn.			√					
Computers in Human Behavior				√ *				
Biological Psychiatry								✓
Psychophysiology								✓
Journal of Psychopharmacology								✓

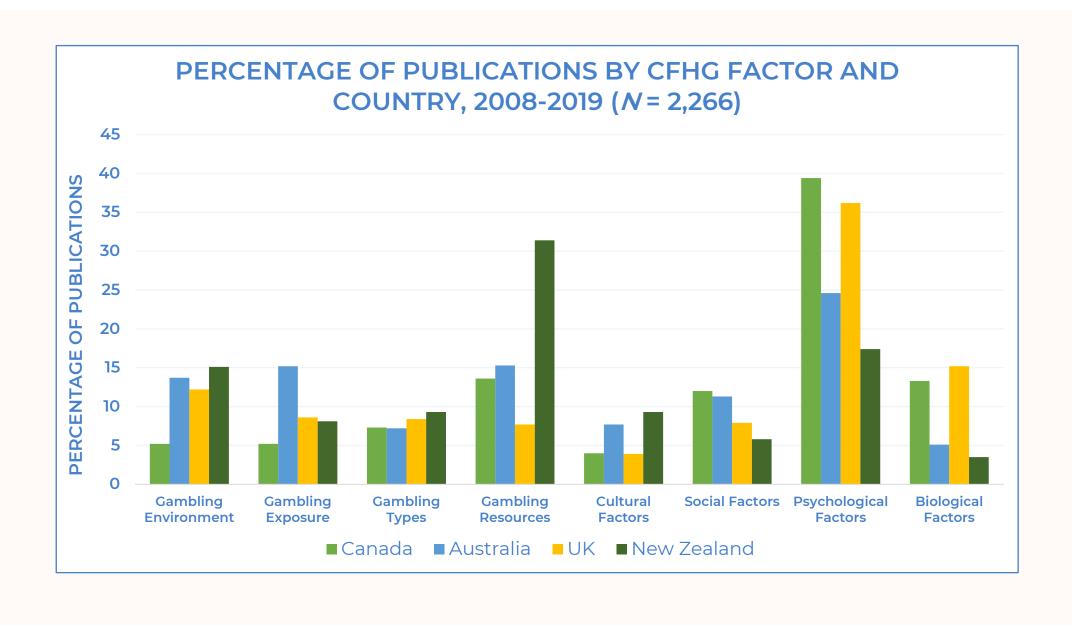
^{*} Equal publication count

Subfactor representation

- → Among the most well represented factors, the main subfactors are
 - PSYCHOLOGICAL: comorbid disorders (21.2%), judgment and decision making (15.9%), personality and temperament (8.6%), lifespan development (7.5%)
 - BIOLOGICAL: neurobiology (65.9%), genetic inheritance (6.3%)
 - GAMBLING RESOURCES: interventions (46.9%); protection, prevention and harm reduction (3.9%)
 - SOCIAL: social demographics (24.8%), deviance (14.2%), family and peer gambling involvement (8.8%)

International Context





Discussion and Implications

Canadian research trends in CFHG alignment

- → Canadian research output continues to fluctuate somewhat unpredictably
- → Could be at least partially ascribed to government policy changes that directly influence funding for gambling research (e.g., Ontario & Manitoba cases)
- → Psychological factor has decreased in recent years but continues to dominate
- → Strongest representation from psychological, biological, gambling resources, and social factors → Biopsychosocial model (Ajdahi & Wolgast, 2008)

Policy models and supporting evidence

→ Medical model:

- Supported by a substantial body of evidence in aligned CFHG factors
- Areas of greatest attention: comorbid disorders, judgement & decision making, personality & temperament; neurobiology; interventions

→ Public health model:

- Limited research evidence aligns with gambling environment, gambling exposure, gambling types, and cultural factors to address whole population
- More work is needed to support evidence-based, public health policy

Publication diversity

→ Venues favoured for Canadian research

- Expected: strong representation of psychology, mental health, addiction, and neurology journals
- Unexpected: Only one social science journal, Gaming Law Review and Economics, in the top 15 list

→ Thinking about multidisciplinarity

- Almost all factors had the top three gambling studies journals as their primary outlet for publications, followed by five with an addiction focus
- Are we talking to ourselves? We can contribute different perspectives and expertise to different fields and vice versa to benefit the evidence base

Summing up

- → CFHG provides a useful framework to understand strengths and limitations of the literature in relation to policy models
- → If a public health approach is to be supported, need greater insights into factors external to the individual.
 - → Needed to enhance the evidence base for gambling environment, gambling exposure, gambling types, and the cultural factor.
- → Limitations:
 - Measured quantity but not quality
 - Examined academic literature only
 - Publications limited to one factor only for analysis

Thank You

For more information contact: margo@greo.ca

Or visit: www.greo.ca